

read as follows:

A² ---Figures 2A-2B show an alignment of the amino acid sequence encoded by clone 18.1 of Apo-2LI with extracellular regions of other members of the human TNF receptor family.---

In the paragraph on page 11, lines 22-28, the text has been amended to read as follows:

A³ ---Figures 4A-4C show the nucleotide sequence of native sequence human Apo-3 cDNA and its derived amino acid sequence. The putative signal sequence and transmembrane domain are underlined, the death domain sequence is boxed, and the potential N-linked glycosylation sites are marked with an asterisk. Also boxed is the alanine residue which was present in the fetal lung but not in the fetal heart cDNA clone (discussed in Example 4 below).---

In the paragraph on page 54, lines 24-34 - page 55, line 1, the text has been amended to read as follows:

A⁴ ---Preferred immortalized cell lines are those that fuse efficiently, support stable high level expression of antibody by the selected antibody-producing cells, and are sensitive to a medium such as HAT medium. More preferred immortalized cell lines are murine myeloma lines, which can be obtained, for instance, from the Salk Institute Cell Distribution Center, San Diego, California and the American Type Culture Collection, Manassas, Virginia. Human myeloma and mouse-human heteromyeloma cell lines also have been described for the production of human monoclonal antibodies [Kozbor, J. Immunol., 133:3001 (1984); Brodeur et al., Monoclonal Antibody Production Techniques and Applications, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York, (1987) pp. 51-63].---

In the paragraph on page 64, lines 4-11, the text has been amended to read as follows:

A⁵ ---All restriction enzymes referred to in the examples were purchased from New England Biolabs and used according to manufacturer's instructions. All other commercially available reagents referred to in the examples were used according to manufacturer's instructions unless